

WEEKLY

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Veto of the Reconstruction and Tenure of Office Bills.

BOTH BILLS PASSED OVER THE VETO.

Final Passage of the Bankrupt, Tariff and Compound Interest Note Funding Bills.

RE. RE. RE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

The Reconstruction Bill—Scene in the House on the Rejection of the Veto Message.

It was remarked to-day by Mr. Price, of Iowa, that during his Congressional experience he had never witnessed such a scene as the House presented to-day during the reading of the President's message vetoing the Reconstruction bill. There were but six absentees, and every other member was in his most attentive posture. A perfect silence prevailed, and Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, read the message with more than usual emphasis, and in a manner that would not have been creditable to the author. Demonstrations of applause on the democratic side followed the reading, when Mr. Stevens took the floor, and after yielding for the purpose of allowing some of the democrats to announce their plan of action with reference to the vetoed bill, he permitted Mr. Blaine to move the suspension of the rules for the purpose of putting the bill on its passage, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." A rule of the House permits a motion for a suspension of the rules to take precedence of all other motions, and the Speaker having ruled a motion for a recess out of order, an appeal was taken, which resulted in sustaining the Speaker's vote of 172 to 40, many of the democrats changing from "aye" to "no" to be right. The rules being suspended the opposition were at the end of their tether, and no further filibustering was possible. The announcement of the passage of the bill was the signal of an outburst of applause both from the galleries and the floor of the House. The literary merits of the veto message are generally praised even by those who are insensible to its argument.

The Tenure of Office Bill.

The Tenure of Office bill was allowed by its opponents to pass quietly over the veto of the President that it was evident they had given up the fight. As one of the Brians remarked the other day, the democrats were thoroughly demoralized. Not a motion was made or a word said in opposition to the passage of the bill.

The Tariff Bill.

The attempt to enact a horizontal tariff of twenty per cent increased duties on the House bill to provide increased revenue from imported wool and for other purposes, failed in the Senate to-day, as did a similar attempt on another bill in the House, and so wool and woollens are likely to be the only articles which shall have been provided for during the present session.

The Compound Interest Note Bill.

The bill providing for the retirement of the compound interest notes came so near defeat as to be a tie and require the Speaker's vote to decide it. Mr. Rogers, who after its passage asked for the reconsideration of the vote at the evening session, withdrew his motion, and the Speaker declared the bill passed. The measure agreed upon provides for the issue of \$50,000,000 loan certificates, instead of \$100,000,000, and abolishes that provision of the House bill which authorized the payment of interest by a bank holding the deposits of another bank.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

A third committee of conference was ordered in the House on the disagreements between the two Houses on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, and a long debate took place. Judging from the tenacity with which each body adheres to its views it is not probable that the bill will pass.

Bills Approved by the President.

The President has approved the Consular and Diplomatic bill and the Military Academy bill. Also the bill directing the Secretary of War to refund to each person drafted under the call of February and March, 1864, who paid commutation and was also required to enter the service or furnish a substitute, the sum of three hundred dollars, that being the amount of money so paid by him, it being the meaning of the amendatory act to exempt persons thus paying commutation from further draft until that quota should be filled, and not exceeding one year.

The President also approved the joint resolution

extending for two years the use of certain vessels for quarantine purposes at the port of New York.

Presidential Pardons Issued Under the Amnesty Proclamation.

The Attorney General sent to the President this morning for transmission to the House of Representatives, in reply to their resolution of December 16, 1866, a report of pardons issued under the Amnesty proclamation, additional to that made December 31, 1866, which latter included only the higher officials of the rebel government. The report, which includes pardons for Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, was immediately signed by the President and forwarded to the House of Representatives, with the information that lists of the remaining States could not possibly be completed before the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Condemnation and Rejection by the Senate.

Among the postmasters confirmed by the Senate to-day were Daniel W. Lewis, at Oswego; Edwin S. Coffin, at Cooperstown; and G. H. Quaterman, at Flushing, New York. Also A. S. Williams, of Michigan, to be Minister resident at San Salvador.

The Senate rejected the bill of Mr. Murphy as Governor

of Idaho, and also the following—John W. Stockes, Assessor, and John Hancock, Collector, of the Fourth district Pennsylvania, and Alfred B. Getty, Assessor of the twenty-second district of New York.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

The Reconstruction Bill.

On motion of Mr. Cass, of Ohio, the bill establishing a national post office at St. Charles, Mo., and a national post office at St. Charles, Mo., was taken up, considered and passed.

The Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. Hendricks, (rep. of Mo.), offered an amendment, directing the bridge built by the North Missouri Railroad, across the river at St. Charles, Mo., to be sold as a legal structure, but subsequently withdrew it as the request of Senators who objected to encumbering the Post Office bill with such a proposition.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Poland, (rep. of Vt.), from the committee of conference on the bill, introduced a report, and asked leave to make a report. The bill was then taken up, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, objected, on the ground that it would lead to debate.

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and to be informed by many of the leading men of the South, that it was the purpose of the Southern States to organize under this bill. They are taking lessons from experience. The constitutional amendment, if it had been adopted, would have brought into the House and the other chamber representatives from the South. Of that I have no doubt. Now it will not. The bill is passed, and which was afterwards amended. The House would have been a more fitting chamber for the passage of this bill. The Senate passed it, and I voted for it. Why? Because I thought I knew I had satisfactorily secured the passage of a measure of a national character, a measure founded upon the idea that the property of the South were conquered enemies, their property liable to forfeiture, would have been expropriated. The bill was passed, and I voted for it. Why? Because I thought I knew I had satisfactorily secured the passage of a measure of a national character, a measure founded upon the idea that the property of the South were conquered enemies, their property liable to forfeiture, would have been expropriated.

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Mr. Hendricks, (dem. of Ind.), followed Mr. Squire in a brief review of the bill and in endorsement of the veto.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Dixon, (rep. of Conn.), believed the bill to be in conflict with the provisions of the constitution, and should consider himself in voting for it as violating his official duty. The measure could not be passed without the termination of the war had been announced by the President and recognized by Congress. After this declaration of war, the bill could not be passed without the termination of the war had been announced by the President and recognized by Congress.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Brockwell, (dem. of Pa.), next addressed the Senate against the bill. After much debate the question was put, "Shall the bill pass?" The yeas and nays were taken, and the bill was passed.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Cass, (rep. of N. J.), renewed the amendment offered yesterday for an increase of twenty per cent over the present rates on all other articles except tea, sugar, molasses and coffee.

The Bankrupt Bill.

Mr. Sherman, (rep. of Ohio), said while he was in favor of the increase proposed in this amendment, he could not vote for it, for he was assured by members of the other House that to amend the tariff bill, he would be in violation of the constitution.

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